

[THURSDAY, February 15, 1770.]

THE

[NUMB. 1415.]

NEW-YORK  
OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;  
THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

To the PRINTER. New-York, Feb. 13.  
The Imprisonment of Capt. Alexander M'Dougal, for publishing a Paper charged to be a Libel, having very much engaged the public Attention, several of your Customers desire you will insert in your next Paper, the following Extracts, relative to that Matter, from the printed Journal of the House of Representatives, during their last Session, viz.

*Die Veneris, 15th December, 1769.*

THE House (according to Order) resolved it-  
self into a Committee of the whole House, upon his Honour the Lieut. Governor's Speech: After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker refu-  
med the Chair, and Mr. Kiffam reported the Pro-  
ceedings of the Committee thereupon, to have been in Manner following, viz.

That a Motion was made by Capt. De Lancey, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Chairman.

I Move, that the Sense of the Committee be taken, Whether they will grant any Money to his Majesty, for furnishing the Troops with Necessaries? And the Question being put thereon, it passed in the Affirmative, *Nemine Con-  
tradicente.*

Resolved therefore,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Sum be granted unto his Majesty, for furnishing the Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries.

A Motion was then made by Mr. De Noyellis, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

I Move, That a Sum, not exceeding Two Thousand Pounds, be granted to his Majesty, for sup-  
plying his Troops with Necessaries, to be taken out of the Loan Office Money, when the Bill for emitting of Bills of Credit now depending before this House, shall be passed into a Law, and the said Money issued; and a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it passed in the Negative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.

Mr. Gale, Mr. Tenbroeck, Mr. De Noyellis, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Woodhull, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Mynderse, Capt. Seaman, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Clinton.

For the Negative.

M. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Col. Seaman, Mr. Rapalje, Col. Philips, Mr. Billopp, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Nicoll, Capt. De Lancey, Mr. Beurum, Mr. Van Kleek.

And then another Motion was made by Mr. Nicoll in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Chairman.

I Move, That the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, shall be granted to his Majesty, for supplying his Troops with Necessaries for one Year; One Thousand Pounds of which, to be taken out of any Monies now in the Treasury, and to be replaced, out of the first monies arising from the Interest of a Loan Office Bill now before this House; and the other One Thousand Pounds, out of the same Money, as soon as it shall be passed into a law, and the said Money issued; and a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it passed in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.

Mr. Walton, Mr. Jauncey, Col. Seaman, Mr. Rapalje, Col. Philips, Mr. Billopp, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Nicoll, Capt. De Lancey, Mr. Beurum, Mr. Van Kleek.

For the Negative.

Mr. Gale, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. De Noyellis, Mr. Ten Eyck, Col. Woodhull, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Mynderse, Capt. Seaman, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Clinton.

Resolved therefore,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that there be granted unto his Majesty, the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, for supplying the Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries for one Year; One Thousand Pounds of which to be paid

out of any Monies now in the Treasury, and to be replaced out of the first Monies arising from the Interest of a Loan Office Bill now before this House; and the other One Thousand Pounds, out of the same Money, as soon as it shall be passed into a Law, and the said Money issued.

Resolved therefore, that this House doth agree with the Committee in the foregoing Resolution, — and that a Bill be brought in pursuant to the said Resolution.

*Die Luna, 3 ho. P. M. the 18th December, 1769.*

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a printed Paper delivered to him by the Mayor of this City, accompanied by the Sheriff, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York;" which being read, is in the Words following, viz.

*My dear fellow Citizens and Countrymen,*

IN a Day when the Minions of Tyranny and Despotism in the Mother Country, and the Colonies, are indefatigable in laying every Snare that their malevolent and corrupt Hearts can suggest, to enslave a free People; when this unfortunate Country has been striving under many Disadvantages for three Years past, to preserve their Freedom; which to an Englishman is as dear as his Life,—when the Merchants of this City and the capital Towns on the Continent, have nobly and cheerfully sacrificed their private Interest to the public Good, rather than to promote the Designs of the Enemies of our happy Constitution: It might justly be expected, that in this Day of constitutional Light, the Representatives of this Colony would not be so hardy, nor be so lost to all Sense of Duty to their Constituents (especially after the laudable Example of the Colonies of the Massachusett's-Bay and South-Carolina before them) as to betray the Trust committed to them. This they have done in passing the Vote to give the Troops a Thousand Pounds, out of any Monies that may be in the Treasury, and another Thousand out of the Money that may be issued, to be put out on Loan, which the Colony will be obliged to make Good, whether the Bill for that Purpose does or does not obtain the Royal Assent; and that they have betrayed the Liberties of the People, will appear from the following Considerations, to wit: That the Ministry are waiting to see, whether the Colonies under their distressed Circumstances, will divide on any of the grand Points which they are united in, and contending for, with the Mother Country; by which they may carry their Designs against the Colonies, and keep in Administration. For if this should not take Place, the Acts must be repealed; which will be a Reflection on their Conduct, and will bring the Reproach and Clamour of the Nation on them, for the Loss of Trade to the Empire, which their Malconduct has occasioned.'

Our granting Money to the Troops, is implicitly acknowledging the Authority that enacted the Revenue Acts; and their being Obligatory on us: as these Acts were enacted for the express Purpose of taking Money out of our Pockets without our Consent; and to provide for the defending and Support of Government in America: which Revenue we say by our Grant of Money, is not sufficient for the Purpose aforesaid; therefore we supply the Deficiency.'

This was the Point of View in which these Acts were considered, by the Massachusetts and South-Carolina Assemblies, and to prevent that dangerous Construction, refused it. On this important Point we have differed with these spirited Colonies, and do implicitly approve of all the tyrannical Conduct of the Ministry to the Bostonians, and by Implication censure their laudable and patriotic Denial. For if they did right (which every sensible American thinks they did) in refusing to pay the Billeting Money, surely we have done wrong, very wrong, in giving it. But our Assembly says, they do their Duty, in granting the Money to the Troops: Consequently the Massachusetts Assembly did not do theirs, in not obeying the Ministerial Mandate. If this is not a Division in this grand Point, I know not what is? And I doubt not

but the Ministry will let us know it is to our Cost: for it will furnish them with Arguments and fresh Courage. Is this a grateful Retaliation to that brave and sensible People, for the spirited and early Notice they took of the suspending Act? No, it is base ingratitude, and betraying the common Cause of Liberty.'

To what other Influence than the deserting the American Cause, can the Ministry attribute so unanimous a Conduct, as this of the Assembly; so repugnant and subversive of all the Means we have used, and Opposition that has been made by this and the other Colonies, to the tyrannical Conduct of the British Parliament? To no other. Can there be a more ridiculous Farce to impose on the People, than for the Assembly to vote their Thanks to be given to the Merchants, for entering into an Agreement not to import Goods from Britain until the Revenue Acts should be repealed, while they at the same Time counteract it by countenancing British Acts, and complying with Ministerial Requisitions, incompatible with our Freedom? Surely there cannot.'

And what makes the Assembly's granting this Money the more grievous, is, that it goes to the Support of Troops kept here not to protect but to enslave us: Has not the Truth of this Remark been lately exemplified in the audacious, domineering, and inhuman Major Pullain? who ordered a Guard to protect a sordid Miscreant, that transfigured the laudable Non-importation Agreement of the Merchants, in order to break that, which is the only Means left them, under God, to baffle the Designs of their Enemies to enslave this Continent? This Consideration alone, ought to be sufficient to induce a free People, not to grant the Troops any Supply whatsoever: If we had no Dispute with the Mother Country, that made it necessary not to concede any Thing that might destroy our Freedom; Reasons of Economy and good Policy, suggest that we ought not to grant the Troops Money.'

Whoever is the least acquainted with the English History, must know, that Grants frequently made to the Crown, are not to be refused but with some Degree of Danger, of disturbing the Repose of the Kingdom or Colony. This evinces the Expediency of our stopping these Grants now, while we are embroiled with the Mother Country; that so we may not, after the grand Controversy is settled, have a new Bone of Contention about the Billeting Money; which must be the Case, if we do not put an End to it at this Time: For the Colony in its impoverished State, cannot support a Charge which amounts to near as much, per Annum as all the other Expences of the Government besides.'

Hence it follows, that the Assembly have not been attentive to the Liberties of the Continent, nor to the Property of the good People of this Colony in particular; we must therefore attribute this Sacrifice of the public Interest, to some corrupt Source. This is very manifest in the Guilt and Confusion that covered the Faces of the perfidious, Abettors of this measure, when the House was in debate on the Subject. Mr. Colden knows, from the Nature of Things, that he cannot have the least Prospect to be in Administration again; and therefore, that he may make Hay while the Sun shines, and get a full Salary from the Assembly, flatters the Ignorant Members of it, with the Consideration of the Success of a Bill to emit a Paper Currency; when he, and his artful Coadjutors must know, that it is only a Snare to impose on the Simple; for it will not obtain the Royal Assent. But while he is solicitous to obtain his Salary, he must attend to his Posterity; and as some of his Children hold Offices under the Government, if he did not procure an Obedience to its Requisitions, or do his Duty, in case the Assembly refused the Billeting Money, by dissolving them,—his Children might be in Danger of losing their Offices. If he dissolved the Assembly they would not give him his Salary.'

The De Lancey Family, knowing the Ascenden-

cy they have in the present House of Assembly, and how useful that Influence will be to their ambitious Designs to manage a new Governor, have left no Stone unturned, to prevent a Dissolution. The Assembly, conscious to themselves, of having trampled on the Liberties of the People, and fearing their just Resentments on such an Event, are equally careful to Preserve their Seats, expecting that if they can do it at this critical Juncture, as it is imagined the grand Controversy will be settled this Winter, they will serve for seven Years; in which Time they hope the People will forget the present Injuries done to them. To secure these several Objects, the De Lancey Family, like true Politicians, altho' they were to all Appearance at Mortal Odds with Mr. Colden, and represented him in all Companies, as an Enemy to his Country; yet a Coalition is now formed, in order to secure to them the sovereign Lordship of this Colony.

The Effect of which has given Birth to the abominable Vote, by which the Liberties of the People are betrayed. In short, they have brought Matters to such a Pass, that all the Checks resulting from the form of our happy Constitution, are destroyed. The Assembly might as well invite the Council, to save the Trouble of Formalities, to take their Seats in the House of Assembly, and place the Lieut. Governor in the Speaker's Chair, and then there would be no Waste of Time in going from House to House, and his Honour would have the Pleasure to see how zealous his former Enemies are in promoting his Interest, to serve themselves. Is this a State to be reft in, when our all is at Stake? No my Countrymen, rouse! imitate the noble Example of the Friends of Liberty in England, who rather than be enslaved, contend for their Rights with King, Lords, and Commons. And will you suffer your Liberties to be torn from you by your Representatives? Tell it not in Boston; publish it not in the Streets of Charles-Town! You have Means yet left to preserve a Unanimity with the brave Bostonians and Carolinians; and to prevent the Accomplishment of the Designs of Tyrants. The House was so nearly divided on the Subject of granting the Money in the Way the Vote passed, that one would have prevented it; you have therefore a Respectable Minority. What I would advise to be done, is, to assemble in the Fields, on Monday next, where your Sense ought to be taken on this important Point; notwithstanding the Impudence of Mr. Jauncey, in his declaring in the House, that he had consulted his Constituents, and that they were for giving Money. After this is done, go in a body to your Members, and insist on their joining with the Minority to oppose the Bill; if they dare refuse your just Requisition—appoint a Committee to draw up a State of the whole Matter, and send it to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly on the Continents and to the Friends of our Cause in England, and publish it in the News-Papers, that the whole World may know your Sentiments on this Matter, in the only Way your Circumstance will admit: And I am confident it will spirit the Friends of our Cause, and chagrin our Enemies. Let the Notification to call the People, be so expressed, that whoever absents himself, will be considered as agreeing to what may be done by such as shall meet;—and that you may succeed, is the unfeigned Desire of

New-York,  
A SON OF LIBERTY.  
Dec. 17, 1769.

Resolved,

That the Consideration of the said Paper be postponed till To-morrow Morning, and that the House will then proceed thereto before they go upon any other Business.—

*Die Marit, 10 h. A. M. the 19th Dec. 1769.*

The Order of the Day for taking into Consideration the printed Paper presented to the House by the Speaker Yesterday, being read,

A Motion was made by Mr. De Lancey, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I move, That the Sense of the House be taken, whether the Paper now before this House is not an infamous and scandalous Libel? And a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it passed in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.

Mr. Gale, Mr. Jauncey, Mr. De Noyellis, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Ten Broek, Mr. Ten Eyck, Capt. Seaman, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Billop, Mr. Walton, Mr. Botrum, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Van Cleek, Mr. Kifam, Mr. Mynderse, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Capt. De Lancey.

For the Negative. Col. Schuyler.

Resolved therefore,

That the said Paper is a false, seditious, and infamous Libel.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the said Paper highly reflects on the Honour and Dignity of this House; is calculated to inflame the Minds of the good People of this Colony, against their Representatives in General Assembly; and contains scandalous Reflections on the three Branches of the Legislature.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the Proposal therein contained, to come down in a Body to the House, is an audacious Attempt to destroy the Freedom and Independence of this House, and consequently the Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of this Colony; introductory of Anarchy and Confusion, and (ubversive of the Fundamental Principles of our happy Constitution.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors of said

Paper, is, or are guilty of high a Misdemeanour; and a daring Infult on the Honour, Justice, and Authority of this House.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Address be presented to his Honour the Lieut. Governor, requesting he will be pleased to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Person or Persons who shall discover the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors of the above recited Paper, so that they may be brought to condign Punishment.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the House will provide Ways and Means for paying the said Sum of One Hundred Pounds, in Case the Author or Authors, Aiders and Abettors, of the said Paper shall be discovered.

Ordered, That Capt. De Lancey, and Capt. Seaman, wait on his Honour the Lieut. Governor, with the foregoing Address and Resolutions of this House.

To the FREEHOLDERS, FREEMEN, and INHABITANTS of the Colony of New-York; and to all the Friends of LIBERTY in North-America.

FIVE Years are now elapsed since the American Press has been boldly employed in asserting the Right of this Country, to an Exemption from British Taxation. Nor can a single Instance be assigned in any of the Colonies, of an Attempt to restrain it, or imprison any of the numerous Writers in this glorious Cause, till Mr. Colden and his Council, thought fit to take up Mr. Parker, the Printer of the New-York Gazette, and to commit me to the common Gaol; from whence I beg Leave, by the Advice of many of the Friends of Liberty, to address you. That the impartial Public, to whom I most cheerfully appeal, may be informed of this first Step against me, by those in Power. And tho' a Person of my humble Station, and so unequal to a Combat with Men in Authority, must necessarily foresee numerous Difficulties, and perhaps suffer private Ruin in the End; yet as I trust in God, that we will prefer this Country from Slavery; and as I was early in Sentiment opposed to the detestable Stamp-Act (and as far as I know my own Heart upon true Principles of Patriotism) I am willing to RISK ALL, and shall think the Destruction of my Family, and the Loss even of my Life, trifling Sacrifices, if I can be in the least DEGREE serviceable to the common Cause of these distressed Branches of the Empire.

Every Body knows that the first Statute to amend the Mutiny Act, which passed in 1765, authorized the Governor and Council to appoint a Barrack Master, who was to furnish the Army with certain Necessaries; and enacted that the Province should reimburse his Expences, and for that Purpose Money should be raised in such Manner as the public Charges for the Provinces respectively are raised.

This Act alarmed the whole Continent, as it evidently was designed to support a Standing Army, while we were contending against the Stamp Act; nor could any Man rationally draw a Line of Distinction between a Law imposing a direct Tax, and one obliging us to impose it upon ourselves.

Embarassed as we were in the Beginning, by a thousand Difficulties, it was then thought best in this Province, to contribute to the Army, and the whole Account of our Gifts for this Purpose, since the Year 1765, now exceeds the Sum of Fourteen Thousand Pounds; tho' to the Honour of our former Assemblies, it must be remembered, that they have remonstrated against the Contributions, and made such reluctant Compliances, as discovered an Attachment to the American Principle; and that they shunned as much as possible, a formal Recognition of the Mutiny Act.

But whatever Reasons there were for these Aids, formerly, surely they were inapplicable to the State of the Colony, at the Time Mr. Colden convened his Assembly on the 1st of November last: When the former Gifts were made, we know not that there was a single Colony on the Continent, that would have conspired with us in a Refusal. Now we know that Bolton and Carolina had ventured to disobey the Mutiny Act; rightly arguing, that a Conformity was NOT ONLY a Confession of Authority in the Parliament to tax this Country, but a tacit Approbation of the Revenue Acts, so distressing to our Trade, and unfriendly to Liberty; for as those Acts imposed Duties upon the Pretext of protecting, defending and supporting the Colonies, all Aids for the Troops could be considered in no other Light, than that of a Supply for the Deficiency of those Funds.

At the worst we had nothing more to fear than our Neighbours, and had every Thing to hope from the Embarrassments of Administration, on Account of the domestic Troubles in England, and the universal Agreement of our own Merchants, to break off the commercial Intercourse, till America was relieved. We might also conclude from the Circular Letter of the Secretary of State, promising a Repeal of the Duties upon Paper, Paint and Glass; that the Ministry were giving Way to our Complaints, and it became us to follow them up, and the rather because the promised Relief was a Trifle; and the unforeseen Demands from Russia, so much inveterated the Non-Importation Agreement, that its Continuance must be longer than we expected, when that Bolt was launched.

We had besides been Spectators of unusual Severity to our Boston Neighbours, and felt a loud Call to Animation, by the Miseries of a People, suffering for the common Cause: And how could we avoid joining our Friends in Parliament, in testifying an Abhorrence of the ministerial Despotism, in ordering Troops to awe that Colony into Compliances unfriendly to Liberty, and destructive of their Charter Privileges?

Every Motive therefore of Gratitude and Interest conspired to induce us to stand firm, and maintain an unbroken Bond of Union with the other Provinces, that a deep Impression might be made upon the Parliament now sitting, and to refuse any further Aid to the Army, as the only Arrow left in our Quiver, until the Revenue and Mutiny Acts were repealed.

The Poverty of the Colony—a Poverty occasioned by the Restrictions upon our Trade, (even supposing the Point of Taxation out of the Question) was an invincible Argument also for refusing unnecessary Aids. It was known that the Province Treasury was exhausted, that all our Funds will by the 1st of January, 1771, fall near 4000 l. short of our Disbursements before September next; that a general Tax must soon take Place, to the Ruin of the Poor; that several Counties are besides in Arrear for former Taxes; and that the City of New-York alone, must now raise above 8000 l. for Deficiencies, besides

6000 l. for the Poor Tax, and 1600 l. more for the Lamps and Night Watch.

Add to all this, that proportionate to our Prospect of being relieved with Respect to the Revenue Acts, and our Trade, should have been our Zeal for a Redemption from the Mutiny Act; for besides its Repugnancy to the grand Principle, we have been contending for, we are not able to bear that Burthen for supporting the American Army, any longer: And would not the Enemies of our Liberty, afterwards have urged our Compliance now, as a Reason for its Continuance; and resorted with some Force, that this was the Juncture, for holding up all our Grievances to Parliament.

These were some of the Reasons that inspired a general Expectation, that our Assembly would have followed the Example of the Massachusetts Bay and South-Carolina, and so many worthy Members were of the same Sentiments, that the Vote for another absolute Gift was carried only by one Voice.

It was nevertheless known in the City of New-York, that some People were for granting the Arreage, which would have been a Compliance with the Mutiny Act; and as I understood, it had been agreed in the Spring Session, to withhold any further Donations of this Kind, and to give 1800 l. at that Time, merely to shew that the Statute for suspending our Colony Legislation, which was then become obsolete, had not excited the former Aids upon Supposition of its Validity as a Law. I attended the House almost daily from the 2d of November to the 15th of December, to learn upon what Principles any Motion for this Purpose could be supported.

That was the Day this important Matter was to come on; but from its peculiar Delicacy, Mr. Cruger, the Speaker, did not take the Chair for several Hours after the Members came in, and the Doors could not be opened till he did. I was told by a Member, that the Debates ran high, and that great Pains were taken to come, if possible, to a Conclusion without a public Division of the House. A verbal Message at the same Time was sent to the Governor, for Information, as to his Willingness to pass a Bill for an Emission of Paper Money, in Case the House would consent to one for the Troops; and when the Members returned from the Fort, the Doors were thrown open, and Capt. De Lancey soon after broke the Ice, upon this grand and momentous Concern, in the Manner appearing in the Votes of that Day.

In two Days after appeared in Public the Paper for which I am now imprisoned: The Assembly inferred it in their Journals, declared it a Libel, and voted 200 l. for a Discovery of the Author. Mr. Colden and his Council also proclaimed the Reward. Whether it is a Libel or not, or how far I am answerable for it, if it is, are important Points, which a Jury of my Neighbours (who, according to our glorious Constitution, are to be my Tries) will in due Time consider: And supposing it to amount to what the Crown Lawyers call a Libel, another grand Question will arise, whether considering its Import and Tendency, its Consequences, the Aim of the Author, his Principles, the virtuous Jealousy of the Times, the Parliamentary Claims, and their actual Sesssion at this Juncture, how far it conflicts with the common Weal of the Colonies, to search for and attack the Author, who ever he is? This Question I shall leave to be settled by all the Friends of America: And I trust there are many Thousands who will speak out, regardless of the Frowns of our Enemies on both Sides of the Water.

Whether this Paper influenced any Member of the Assembly, I do not presume to determine. The Fact is, that the Vote for 200 l. to the Troops soon afterwards passed into a Law, providing for Necessaries to accrue after the 1st of January last, and that the Deficiency demanded by Mr. Colden, as Arrears (amounting to upwards of 1600 l.) were left unpaid; for which alone, had there been a Provision, the Compliance with the Mutiny Act would have been formal and complete. But concerning the Origin and Progress of this Bill, I shall have Occasion hereafter to publish some Anecdotes of a very singular Nature, and will at present relieve the Patience of the Public, after a short Account of the Manner in which I became deprived of my Liberty.

It is supposed on good Grounds, that one CUMMINS, a young Stripping, from Cork, then a Journey-Man to James Parker, one of the Printers of this City, but afterwards discharged for bad Behaviour, alured by the proffered Reward, lodged a Complaint against him as the Printer of the above-mentioned Paper: For on Wednesday the 7th Instant, the Sheriff took him into Custody on a Warrant issued by his Honour the Chief Justice, in which, as I am informed, he was charged as the Printer of that Paper, and made amenable before the Lieut. Governor and Council, to be examined concerning the Premises. This Process was in all Things strictly executed.

While he was detained in a Course of Examination in the Fort, before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, the Sheriff returned to Mr. Parker's House, and took all his Apprentices into Custody, and immediately conducted them to the Fort. Upon their Entrance, their Master, who had not the least Opportunity of seeing them after he was arrested, was ordered into another Apartment, under the Custody of the Sheriff, and by that Means was absent at their Examination. The eldest, as he declares, was first examined, and the Paper in Question, being produced to him, he was asked whether he had seen it before? To which he answered, that he had frequently seen it, as many others had, for that printed Copies of it had been dispersed about the City.

He further alleges, that tho' he repeatedly pressed to declare whether it was printed at his Master's Office, he refused to make any such Declaration; but that at Length being threatened with a Commitment, he confessed that it was printed by Mr. Parker, and at the same Time assured the Lieut. Governor and Council, that he was ignorant of the Author. The younger Apprentices, after his Example, charged the printing of the Paper on their Master; after which they were all dismissed. Further Proof being thus procured against Mr. Parker, he was again brought before the Lieut. Governor and the Council, and re-examined on the Subject; and tho' he repeatedly refused to discover the Author, yet being at length

wrought upon by Threats that Application would be made to his Superiors, to procure his Dismissal from his Employment in the Post-Office, and that he must either give Bail or be committed, unless he would discover the Author; and not having had it in his Power to consult with the Publisher about an Indemnification from him, he resolved to make the Discovery, provided he could procure the Engagement of the Government, that he should not be prosecuted. This Engagement his Hosou-

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of this distingui-  
Constitution: F-  
been led to take  
Special Verdicts  
with the most ve-  
Assurance to mo-  
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fessions is the  
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Men dare to atte-  
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and destitute of a  
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and the Council, after some Consideration, thought proper to make. Upon which he submitted to an Examination on Oath, and then was discharged on his single Recognition, to appear and give Evidence against the Person whom he charged as the Publisher of the Paper.— Early the next Morning, the Sheriff came to my House and took me into Custody, on a Bench Warrant issued by his Honour the Chief Justice, wherein I was charged with causing the Paper to be printed, which in the Warrant is said to be a *false, judicious and infamous Libel*; and the Sheriff, according to the Command of the Precept, conducted me to the Chief Justice's Chamber, to be examined concerning the Premises, and to be dealt with according to Law. Tho' no Questions were put to me upon my being presented to the Chief Justice, yet immediately on my Entrance into his Chamber, his Honour said to me, "So you have brought yourself into a pretty Scrape."

To which I replied, "May it please your Honour, that I must be judged of by my Peers." He then told me, "that there was full Proof, that I was the Author or Publisher of the abovementioned Paper," which he called a *false, vile, and scandalous Libel*. I replied again, "this must also be tried by my Peers."

His Honour thereupon informed me, that I must either give Bail or go to Goal. I answered, "Sir, I will give no Bail." He was then pleased to order the Sheriff to take me to Goal, and made out a Mittimus, charging me as the Author and Publisher of a "certain false, scandalous, seditious, and infamous Paper, addressed, directed to the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York, and subscriber Son of Liberty; and commanding the Sheriff therewith to receive me, and safely keep me in Goal, until I shall thence be delivered by due Course of Law."

The Purport of the Paper for which I am imprisoned is as follows. That while this unfortunate Country has for several Years past been striving under many Disadvantages to preserve its Freedom, and the Merchants of this City, and the capital Towns on the Continent, have cheerfully sacrificed their private Interest to the public Good, rather than promote the Designs of the Enemies of our happy Constitution, it was not to be expected that we should contribute to the Support of the Troops, thereby facilitating the Designs of the Ministry, and acknowledging our Approval of the Revenue Acts. That such a Conduct would implicitly censure the Patriotic Denial of the Boltonians and Carolinians, and invigorate the drooping Spirits of the Promoters of that unpopular Mode of Taxation; That highly contradictory would be our Conduct in lately voting public Thanks to the Merchants, for entering into the Non-Importation Agreement, 'till the Repeal of the Revenue Acts, and now contradicting it by countenancing British Acts, and complying with ministerial Requisitions, utterly incompatible with Freedom. That what would render such a Benevolence the more inglorious, was, that the Money required, was to be applied to the Support of Troops ever dangerous to a free State; and thence the perpetual TERROR of all who prize our EXCELLENT Constitution. Nor that Instances were wanting of the illegal Interposition of the Military, to screen the Enemies of the Public, in their open Attempts to baffle the only practicable Expedient to secure our Liberty. That extremely dangerous were all Precedents of making Grants to the Crown; and no Time so opportune to refuse such Requisitions as the present. That every Overture for procuring the required Aids, by promising the Emission of a Paper Currency, must be insidious and hollow; it being against all Probability to expect the Royal Assent to any Acts of that Import, as directly repugnant to his Majesty's Instructions. That EXTRAORDINARY indeed, and boating no Good to the common Weal, was the late sudden Coalition between certain Politicians, who had so long been at mortal Odds, and ever unfavourable to, and destructive of the Freedom and Independence of the House, had been all private Cabals between the Assembly and the other Branches of the Legislature; and upon the whole, advising a Convention of the People, to take their sense on the important Point, and to wait on their Members, insisting on their Opposition to the Bill, and in Case of their Refusal, to appoint a Committee to draw up a State of the whole Matter, and send it to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly on the Continent, and to the Friends of our Cause in England, and to publish it in the News Papers, that the whole World might know our Sentiments on the Matter, in the only Way our Circumstances would admit.

This is the Substance of the Publication, which occasioned the late keen Resentment against the supposed Author, and the Reason why it so acutely stings, no Man can be at a Loss to determine. And now, my Fellow Citizens, and Fellow Americans, when the infamous Star Chamber Doctrine of Libels, has so long been exploded in the Mother Country, I rejoice to think that I may in the least contribute to prevent its Appearance in these happy Regions! Once indeed! it attempted in this Land of Light and Liberty, to rear its baneful Standard, and round it flocked the Adherents of the very Party who now endeavour to reintroduce it. But Liberty herself, in the Form of ZENGER, instantly prostrated the infernal Ensign, and gained an illustrious Triumph.— Again do we presume to introduce that Absurdity of Absurdities; that very Quaintness and Consumption of all Nonsense, that it is a Crime to speak or write the Truth? It is more than their Fellow Labourers in Despotism, in the Mother Country dare to do! Amidst all the Engines, there employed to render public Villany triumphant over Virtue and Law, no Minister has been so presumptuous, no State Attic so audacious, as to violate this Palladium of British Freedom.

Whatever public Robberies the Nation may groan under; whatever Venality and Corruption a ministerial Jobber may diffuse thro' the Land; whatever Insults may be offered to the Freedom of Elections, the most insolent Tool of arbitrary Power has not yet dared to dispossess them of this distinguishing, this priceless Peculiar of the British Constitution: For tho' in arbitrary Times, Juries have been led to take the Directions of corrupt Judges, to find Special Verdicts in the Case of Libels; yet no Minister, with the most venal Commons at his Heels, had ever the Assurance to move for a Statute obliging a Jury to pay Obedience to such Directions; and this in all State Prosecutions is the Bulwark of English Liberty against the Despotism of Court Favourites. What in Britain no Man dare to attempt, let none expect to see accomplished in America; for tho' there be among us of Sycophants many, and of Miscreants actuated by slaveish Principles, and destitute of any Principles at all, not a few; still of Men of Spirit also, of avowed, determined, inflexible

Friends of Liberty, there is a considerable Multitude. I therefore rejoice, that on me the Trial is to be made. That I rejoice that I am the first Sufferer for Liberty since the Commencement of our glorious Struggles; and if my Sufferings shall in the least conduce to promote the Cause, I shall esteem my Confinement a singular Felicity, and my very Bonds (however I abhor even the momentary Loss of personal Liberty) Glory and Triumph.

The Arms of Power could not perhaps, have fallen on a Subject more fanciful of its Menaces, or more resented under its most rigorous Exertions. Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether of public Affairs faithfully administered, and of the Majority of the People vilely debased, a British Subject may not openly complain. Let it be tried, let it be fairly tried, whether Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Writing are not the natural Effect of the Freedom of our excellent Constitution, and whether on suppressing that Freedom, the Constitution can possibly survive. I should therefore be sorry that any of my Friends should give themselves the least Pain or Anxiety on Account of my Imprisonment: For myself I feel none. The Cause for which I suffer is capable of converting Chains into Laurels, and transforming a Gaol into a Paradise. For the many Visits I have already received from the Friends of Liberty of all Ranks, I am affected with sincere Gratitude, and am *The Public's most obedient humble Servant,*

From the New Gaol, in New-York, Feb. 9, 1770. ALEX. M'DOUGALL.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., February 13.  
Extract of a Letter from Curacao, dated Dec. 12, 1769.

"We have much talk of a War with us: By Ships from Amsterdam they write, That the States are fitting out a very large Fleet, and a French Gentleman told a Friend of ours, in Confidence, that every Planter at Gaudaloupe, was ordered to keep ten Men in readiness, with Arms, and Ammunition, and that eight Men of War were daily expected from France."

Yesterday arrived in 8 Weeks from Falmouth, the Earl of Halifax Packet<sup>o</sup> Boat, Capt. John Bouldersea. The public Papers by her are not near so late as we received by the Way of Boston.

We have neither Time nor Room to collect and insert the News from the Papers by the Packet. The Earl of Dunmore, our Governor's Lady, is Sister to Lady Gower. A Gentleman from Paris writes, Dec. 1st. That the French have every Thing in Readiness to second another Attempt of the Pretender, on Great Britain. Lady Francis Arundel, who died the 29th Nov. worth near half a Million Sterling, has left her Nephew Gen. Monckton, our late Governor, a Legacy of £12,000 per Annum.

Yesterday, the Forty-fifth Day of the Year, forty-five Gentlemen, real Enemies to internal Taxation, by, or in Obedience to external Authority, and cordial Friends to Captain M'Dougal, and the glorious Cause of American Liberty, went in decent Procession to the New Gaol; and dined with him, on Forty-five Pounds of Beef Stakes, cut from a Bullock of forty-five Months old, and wish a Number of other Friends, who joined them in the Afternoon, drank a Variety of Toasts, expressive not only of the most undiminished Loyalty, but of the warmest Attachment to Liberty, its renowned Advocates in Great Britain and America, and the freedom of the Press. Before the Evening the Company, who conducted themselves with great Decency, separated in the most cordial Manner, but not without the firmest Resolution, to continue united in the glorious Cause.

[*Each* of our Town Customers are not supplied with the late News from England, which came by the Way of Boston, and was published and sold about Town on Saturday last, on a Half Sheet, if they will please to send, may have the News contained in that Paper, which as most of our Customers are already supplied with it, is not sent out with this Day's Paper.]

The Remainder of the Piece entitled, Remarks on Dr. Milligan's Desmatory Libel against Capt. Holmes, &c. began in our Paper of the 1st Instant, which to make Room for another upon the same Subject, was, with the Consent of the Author, postponed last Week, we are, by reason of the late Arrival from England, &c. obliged to defer till another Week, which it is hoped will be no Disadvantage, as the Public will then probably be more at Leisure to attend to, than at present.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.  
Sleepy Sally, Pell, from St. Croix. Schooner Lovely Betty, Deane, Coracoa. Brig Pompey, Healy, St. Eustatia; Philadelphia Packet, Mitchell, St. Nicholas' Mole.

OUTWARD. Brig Bristol Packet, Craig, for Honduras Bay; Sufanna, Sloan, Philadelphia; Catherine and Elizabeth Gallatin, Malaga.

GLEANED. Brig Jupiter, Byers, to Newry; Cornelius, Lee, Surinam. Snow Milton, Pool, Cork. Sloop Amity, Harrison, Jamaica.

To the PRINTER. New-York, 14th Feb.  
IN the History of England, written by Mrs. Macaulay, which celebrated Daughter of Liberty, is laid down as a maxim, vol. 2, page 61, "That there is not a more certain mark of an ill-designed or impotent administration, than attempts to restrain the liberty of speaking or writing." And Baron Montesquieu, in his Spirit of Laws, vol. p. 277, says, that "No government is adverse to satirical writings, as the aristocratical, there the Magistrates are petty tyrants, but not great enough to despise efforts. If in a monarchy, a satirical stroke is designed against the Prince, he is placed in such an eminent that it does not reach him, but an aristocratical Lord is pierced to the very heart." Hence the Decemvirs who formed an aristocracy punished satirical writings with death.

We hear when Capt. M'Dougal was brought to prison last Thursday, one of the prisoners said, here is fine times indeed! a Son of Liberty brought to goal, and the Liberty-Pole put in Irons.

\* Alluding to its being cast in iron for its preservation, a pun, consisting of found without sense, all the propriety or humour of it, lies, in supposing a fact contrary to the truth, which nevertheless was the meaning it was intended to carry.

To be let from the first day of

May next; a new house, two stories high, 6 fire-places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finished; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's house, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckink, at the universal store, the corner of the Old Slip-Market: Where yet may be had, an assortment of articles at present somewhat scarce, glass ware, such as, wine-glasses, decanters, &c. Iron wire forged, bone tin, London and Bristol pewter, paper hangings, window glass, painters and dyers colours; and sundry other articles to them connected; a large and complete assortment of China and drugs,—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention.

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## To all the Sons of LIBERTY. WHEREAS Mr. Abraham De La

Montaigne was applied to for his House, that the Sons of Liberty in general, might there commemorate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, on the 13th Day of March next. But it appears that his House was engaged for a certain set of Gentlemen, according to his Advertisement in the public News Paper. A Number of the Sons of Liberty in this City, were under the Necessity of purchasing a proper House for the Accommodation of all Lovers of freedom on that Day, and for their Use on future Occasions, in the Promotion of the Common Cause.

There is therefore to give Notice, that the House so purchased, is the Corner House in the Broad-Way, near Liberty-Pole, lately kept by Mr. Edward Smith: And all the Sons of Liberty, without Discrimination, who choose to commemorate that Glorious Day, are requested to attend at the said House on the Nineteenth Day of March next, for the Purpose aforesaid. Dinner will be served up at two of the Clocks, and the Bill called precisely at Six.

N. B. The Nineteenth Day of March is fixed upon, as the Eighteenth, being the Anniversary Day of the Repeal, happens on the Sabbath.

The Sons of Liberty are desired to meet on Tuesday Evening the 20th instant, at the House near Liberty-Pole, formerly in the Occupation of Edward Smith.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold at public Action, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant, all the neat, genuine, and elegant Household Furniture, of Mr. James Thompson, intending for Europe,—consisting of

Mahogany Chairs,  
Decks,  
Chests upon Chests,  
Tables,  
Bedsteads, &c.

Elegant Pictures, among which are six curious Crayons, from Raphael Urbino,  
Looking Glasses,  
Feather Beds and Bedding,  
China,  
Plate, &c. &c.

Arms, as Guns, Pistols, small Swords; a complete and curious Apparatus for Trout Fishing, the Rods are of the best Kind that can be, and there are above one hundred artificial Flies, adapted to the Climate and Places of Fishing in all the Seasons.—A curious Collection of ancient and modern Medals, among which are a Set of the Roman Emperors.

With a Quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at his House in King's Street, opposite the Honourable Joseph Read's.—Catalogues to be seen at Moore, Lynes, and Co's. New-York, 14th Feb.

## TO BE LETT from the 1st of May next.

A House in Maiden-Lane, opposite to Mr. Rutgers' Brew-house, with seven fire-places, a good yard, a pump of excellent water, and a good cistern; enquire of the printer hereof.

To be sold, for no Fault, but want of Employ, A Negro Man about 22 Years old, is acquainted with all Kinds of House Work, understands taking Care of a Horse, and Country Business. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

## THE Co-partnership of Thomas

and John Shipboy being dissolved, all persons whatsoever, indebted to the said partnership, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, or Mr. Christopher Smith, in New-York, his Attorney, before the first day of May next, and to no other person or persons whatsoever. Debts not discharged by the time aforesaid, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, in order to be treated as the law directs, without any further notice.

## TO BE SOLD.

THE noted Grist-Mills on Cranberry Brook, in the County of Middlesex, Province of New-Jersey, all in good working order, has two Pair of stones, three good bolts which go by water, the stream is good, a framed house, stable, lot of three acres of good English meadow adjoining: Also 2½ acres of good land, a good framed dwelling house and Barn thereon two miles from said mills, and 1½ acres of meadow lying along Peconip Brook; they lie in a pleasant and healthy country, the estate of Michael Reynolds, deceased, the mills are well situated for a Country store, lying on the stage road ten miles from South-River landing, and 18 miles from Abbot's landing on Delaware, so that the purchaser may send his produce, or receive goods from either New-York or Philadelphia, at a very reasonable rate: The mills to be sold separately, if required: For further particulars, enquire of us, on the premises, who will give a good title.

Feb. 10, 1770.

Grace Reynolds, } Execut.

John Reynolds, }

SUP

POET'S CORNER.

A R I D D L E.

**W**HAT's that, each Hour grows old and young,  
Each Moment dies and lives again?  
Makes strong Men weak, and weak Men strong,  
Which flies in Joy and creeps in Pain?—  
Unequal steps, too short, or long;  
A num'rous Offspring ever bears,  
Which it devours and never spares?

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years,

**S**undry Lots of Ground, situate

Lying and being near the Ship Yard, in Montgomery, and others in the Outward of this City, near the Widow Riker's: Any Person or Persons inclined to purchase, or lease any of the aforesaid Lots, may know with whom to treat, by applying to the printer hereof

14 27

**T**HE Partnership of *Bolton & Sigell*, being this day dissolved: All those to whom they are indebted, are desired to send in a State of their demands. And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are indebted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely, by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the continuance of the public's favour: The most respectful attention shall be employ'd to secure the approbation of every gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

**W**ANTED, A person who understands account, and is properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bar: Such a one with a good recommendation, will meet with good encouragement.

Feb 5th. 1770.

**L**ATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—with a variety of other goods among which are,

**B**RADF-Cloths of different colours, Shalloons, durants & tammies. Hair and worsted plushes of different colours. Fullans, silk twist and mo-hair. Best twist and metal buttons. Broad and narrow binding. Kneec garters, silk laces. A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons. Black laces, gymps and bangles. Thread and blond lace. Gauze and gauze handkerchiefs. Cambricks and lawns. Ghentings and long lawns. Red and check linen handkerchiefs. Check linen, dowlas and dia-per. And several other articles, neat assortment of military.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. punting do. and may be had in 10 days a quantity of writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

To be sold, at first Cost, for Cash only, at the House of

**THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT**,

In WALL-STREET,

**A** Great Variety of black Laces, Trolley, minionet, blond and Brussels laces. Silk stockings, silk and other gloves. Gaufes, flower'd lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, Silk, linen and Barcelona handkerchiefs. Muslin, copper plate linen and cotton for gowns, Striped Lutestrings, Russ and India lutestring, Black and white crapse, Jewel pins, paste buckles, pencils, pocket books, Black japaned pins, needles, French pearl, garnet and jet necklaces and ear rings. The business is carried on as usual, and the best accounts of fashions have been sent over by every packet for that purpose.

14 27

**T**HE proprietors of the Susquehanna purchase, in January 1768, granted a tax of two dollars on each right, and also in April 1769 granted a tax of two dollars on each right, a considerable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the company's use, and at a meeting of said company January 20th 1770, it was agreed upon and voted that such proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in said taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them, by the first day of March next, and such as shall neglect to pay said taxes by that time, their right is declared by a vote of said company forfeited, and doth revert to said company, Per order of the said meeting in Jan. 1770.

**SAMUEL GRAY**, Clerk.

**N**EW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

having dissolved their partnership, desire all persons indebted to them by bond, note, or book debt, to discharge the same, on or before the first day of May next, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to the law.

To be sold by *Ludlow and Hoffman*,

**A** Parcel of Bolting Cloths, like-wise a dwelling-house in which is a convenient large shop, besides three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole house, together with a large storehouse for storing of wheat, &c. barn and horse stable, a good well, &c. with about 40 acres of land, including as much meadow land as yields from 20 to 30 loads of hay, with a common right for fire-wood; situated about one and a half mile from Poughkeepsie town, on the Great Nine Partners road, the fork where the roads from Fishkill, Philip's, and Beckman's Precincts meet; supposed to be the best situation for trade in Dutchess county.

To be sold at public vendue, ON the premises, the first Tuesday in April next, or at private sale any time before, a farm or plantation situated on Bound Brook (five miles from Brunswick landing) and one and an half mile from the town of Bound-Brook, in Somerset county, East New-Jersey, formerly in the possession of William Clawson, containing about 150 acres, of very good land, the greatest part meadow, yielding from 70 to 80 tons of hay a year. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Tobias Van Orden, at Bound-Brook, or Ludlow and Hoffman, in New-York.

14 17

**A**T Ogdens, Laight, & Company, VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey.

**A**RE made all kinds of hollow

A ware, and other castings usually made at their furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, gridles, pyc-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. George's Square, or of James Abel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

To the PUBLIC,

**A**NN Advertisement having appeared in last Monday's papers, inviting the Sons of Liberty to dine at my house on Monday the 19th of March next, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act; which invitation not having proceeded from any of the gentlemen who engaged my house for that day: I think myself obliged, not only in justice to them, but also to the public, to give this notice, that several gentlemen as a committee from a great number of other gentlemen, having engaged my house some time ago, for the celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act on the 19th of March next, I shall not be able to entertain any other company than those gentlemen and their connections who engaged my house for that day.

ABRAHAM DE LA MONTAGNE.

New-York, February 6, 1770.

**T**HE friends to Liberty and Trade,

who formerly associated together at Barden's, Jones's and Smith's to celebrate the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, are requested to meet for that purpose on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of Mr. Abraham De La Montagne.

Dinner will be served up precisely at two o'clock, and the bill called at six.

TO BE SOLD,

**B**Y John Thompson, in Middle-town, in the Colony of Connecticut, two hills and worms, one 800 gallons the other 150, with sundry articles belonging to said hills, or the lot and building wherein they stand, will be sold cheap.—A farm or tract of land with some improvements on it of 3, 4 or 500 acres, in this or Boston government would be taken in exchange: If the farm should be deemed of greater value, the odds would be paid in cash. The hills have been but little used, and are good and strong:—For further particulars, apply to said

Connecticut.

January 23, 1770. JOHN THOMPSON.

**B**Y Order of the Honourable John Anderson, John Taylor, and James Lawrence, Esq; three of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said County: That Ebenezer Applegate, Benjamin Sutphen, Levy Hart, John Tilton, James Dorset, Thomas Ryan, Giles Williams, Thomas Evingame, Henry Worth, Joseph Taylor, and William Hankinson, jun. all Prisoners for Debt in said Gaol; were on the 18th Day of January 1770, qualified to their Schedules of Effects, Pursuant to a late Act of Assembly, entitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; made this present Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c.

Now these are to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtors, that they be together at the Court House of said County, on the 5th of February next, (to shew Cause if any they have) why the said Debtors' Estates, should not be assigned for the Use of their Creditors, and their Bodies discharged from Gaol, Pursuant to said Act.

14 17

TIMOTHY McDermott formerly

of Castle-Dermott in the county of Kildare, and kingdom of Ireland, who came to America in the year 1758 will hear of something very much to his advantage, by applying to the printer hereof.

New-York, 31st January 1770.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

**T**O BE SOLD, at public Vendue, peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the six undivided Lots, situated in Old Town; on the South side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,

another 34,

another 120,

another 54,

and the other 44 Acres, all in good Fence, well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Market, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Allcocke, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles Jaudine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

November 25, 1768.

**R**UN-away from the subscriber, living in Bedminster township, Bucks county and Province of Pennsylvania, a Dutch servant man, named Adam Myer, about 25 years of age, well set, is much scamed and disfigured with the small-pox: Had on when he went away a blue Dutch made coat and jacket, with a great quantity of buttons on both: He left me in six weeks after he landed, —and it is supposed, is gone towards New-York.

Also, October 24, 1769. Run away from the subscriber, a Negro woman named Sarah, about 40 years of age, somewhat marked with the small-pox, has two teeth remarkably broad; speaks good Low Dutch and English, took some clothes with her, and had on good shoes tied with strings, and it is thought is gone towards N. York: Whoever will secure the above described servant man in any gaol so as his master shall have speedy notice, shall have a reward of six pound; if taken out of the province and brought home, eight pounds Pennsylvania currency; and for the Negro woman if she is secured in any of his Majesty's gaols so as I shall have her again, shall have a reward of one pound ten shillings Pennsylvania currency, by me JOHN BOS.

N. B. If either of the above servants is secured in any gaol, letters are desired to be directed to Mr. Leonard Mether, in Second-Street, Philadelphia.

13 16

To be SOLD, By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP, O AR S.—Tar,—Turpentine,—Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar.—Arrack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

**N**EW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies bell Tortoise-shell Combs of all sorts.

68—

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS:

**C**OARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattemets, shalloons, durants, tammies, Irish cambric, callimancos, chekct, Barcelona, figured flannels, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest-shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch ozanburs, brown Ruslia and white Irish sheeting, 2, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple calico and printed linen; 1/2 and yard wide lawn; bell fine cambric, good black taffety, black and green peeling, narrow bom-bazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twill, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimotho, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net-twine, bras coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes, crush brooms, hog snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time.

5—

**S**HRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf.

68—

Whereas it cle, published that an attempt was made to break into the house of

Voted, That lars shall be p this body, to cover the perp lany, so that thereof.

" And when villanous action to bring disgra country:"

Therefore it to any sum th keep this bafe the Moderator, discover the pe lany, and mak has been offere ret as aforesai

" Whereas to the last agree wrote for good repealed or no

Voted, That rected to use the er or owners t and being thus of, or have, an what ever with years, from the and the commit lish this vote, to ers of such goo the time of the

# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1415.

[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1770.]

BOSTON, January 29.  
Continuation of the Proceedings at Boston, relating  
to the Agreement for non-Importation.

TUESDAY, January 23.

The following VOTES were passed:

WHEREAS in pursuance of a vote on Thursday last, the body lately assembled in this Hall did repair to the houses and places of abode of divers persons who had violated the contract made with the merchants, viz. Thomas and Eliza Hutchinson, William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers; in consequence whereof, the said Thomas and Eliza Hutchinson, having first refused to comply with the just demand then made them, after more mature consideration, the next day voluntarily agreed to deliver up all the Tea remaining unsold by them, and the amount of what they had sold in money, into the hands of William Phillips, Esq; which was voted satisfactory, and has since been performed.

And whereas the other delinquents William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor and Nathaniel Rogers, did some of them utterly refuse, and all have hitherto delay'd to comply with the said demand.

Therefore it was Voted, That the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, in thus refusing and delaying to comply with so reasonable and just a Demand, have abused the Lenity and Patience of their fellow Citizens; and have confirmed this Body in their Opinion that they are obstinate and inveterate Enemies to their Country, and Subverters of the Rights and Liberties of this Continent: And we think it our indispensable Duty to Ourselves and Posterity, for ever hereafter, to treat them as such, by withholding not only all commercial Dealings, but every Act and Office of common Civility: Hoping that they may be forever frustrated in this and in every other Attempt to counterwork the generous Intentions of the patriotic Merchants of this Metropolis, and of all America: And we do fervently wish that all who with us are exerting themselves to maintain and secure the invaluable Rights of our Country, may refuse to sell to, buy of, or have any Intercourse with the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, not only during the present Struggle for Liberty, but for ever hereafter.

Voted, as the Opinion of this Body, That the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, by their Perfidy, have discovered a very high Disregard to some of the most important moral Obligations; and by their obstinate Continuance in the Breach of a Contract of so interesting a Nature to the Community, have openly opposed themselves to the united Sentiments of their Countrymen, and as it were, severed themselves from the Commonwealth.

Whereas it was inserted in the Boston Chronicle, published by John Mein, and Co. Yesterday, that an attempt has lately been made to set fire to the house of William Jackson.

Voted, That the reward of One Hundred Dollars shall be paid by the Moderator, in behalf of this body, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, so that he or they may be legally convicted thereof.

And whereas we apprehend that this base and villainous action was done by an enemy or enemies, to bring disgrace on the friends of liberty, and this country:

Therefore it is further Voted, That a sum due to any sum that has been or may be offered, to keep this base design a secret, shall be paid by the Moderator, to the person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this villainy, and make it legally appear that such sum has been offered to him or them for keeping it secret as aforesaid.

Whereas divers persons who did not enter into the last agreement of the merchants, may have wrote for goods to be shipped, whether the act is repealed or not?

Voted, That the committee of inspection be directed to use their endeavours to discover the owner or owners of such goods upon their arrival, and being thus discovered, we will not sell or buy of, or have any dealings or social intercourse what ever with such persons, for the space of two years, from the time of the arrival of such goods, and the committee of inspection are desired to publish this vote, together with the names of the owners of such goods, for the space of two years from the time of their arrival.

Whereas the greatest Part of the Revenue arising by Virtue of the late Acts of Parliament, is produced from the Duty paid upon TEA, and it appearing to be the Determination of the Ministry to continue the said Duty:

Voted, That we will each of us strictly and religiously enjoin it upon our respective Families, totally to abstain from the Use of Tea upon any Pretence whatever; and each of us will also earnestly recommend to his Country Customers and Friends, not to buy, sell or use it, until the said Duty shall be taken off.

Whereas, John Bernard, Ja. M' Masters & Company, Ame and Elizabeth Cummins, and John Mein, most of whom being Strangers in this Country, have set themselves in open Defiance to the Body of Merchants and others throughout this Continent, by importing British Goods contrary to the known Sentiments of the Merchants, Freeholders and Inhabitants in every Colony:

Therefore Voted, That they have in the most insolent Manner too long affronted this People, and endeavoured to undermine the Liberties of this Country, to which they owe their little Importance; and that they deserve to be driven to that Obscurity, from which they originated, and to the Hole of the Pit from whence they were digged.

When these votes were passed, a proposal was made in behalf and at the request of Benjamin Greene and Son, to deliver up to the Moderator the goods they had by them, which had been imported before they came into the agreement, in lieu of those which they had sold; whereupon it was voted that in case they should deliver the goods above-mentioned at any time the next day into the care of the committee of inspection, to be kept by them till a general importation should take place, in consequence of orders sent after the first of January instant, their names should be obliterated from the foregoing votes. This they have done accordingly; and now it is to be supposed they stand fair in the minds of their fellow citizens. It must here be observ'd in justice to these gentlemen, that they had always sustained a very amiable character: How important then will the non-importation agreement appear to be in the opinion of so great a body of the inhabitants of this town, when they could deliberately declare that persons of such character should forfeit ALL their effects if they persisted in the violation of it? At the same time such was the forbearance of the citizens towards the others who made no such proposal, that they passed the like vote in favour of any of them, upon the like condition,—but they have not yet complied with it!

The Assembly took this occasion unanimously to pass a vote of thanks to the Committee of inspection, for the constant care and fidelity which they had discovered, and to desire the continuance of their good services:—And also unanimously to pass another vote of thanks to William Phillips, Esq; the Moderator—After which they agreed to "separate and disperse," having conducted all these Matters with DECENCY, UNANIMITY and RESOLUTION.

## Meffrs. FLEETS.

IT is confidently reported that two shopkeeping women in this town, living near Dock-Square and Bromfield's Lane, in their greedy pursuit of filthy gain, have been frequently seen winging and driving away to some of the infamous importers of goods, and that their husbands cannot or will not restrain them from such disgraceful practices: As I hold them who purchase of, equally guilty with those that do import, would not the worthy committee of inspection do well to make inquiry concerning this unsavory report? and if they find it to be true, and do not obtain their solemn promises not to offend in this sort any more, that they then publish in next Monday's papers, the names of these persons, together with the situation of their shops, that so the good people of the town and country may decline buying and selling, and every friendly intercourse with such wives, and such husbands?

A Friend to his Country.

P. S. It is hoped a good look out will be kept in town and country, that so the ruin of a whole contingent may be prevented, by the evil practices either of shameless men or more shameless women.

## Meffrs. PRINTERS,

IN the chaste paper called the Boston Chronicle, I find 24 packages of green glass entered to my name, which please to inform the public was altogether apothecaries drugs; not one ounce of empty glass in the whole, and none but what contained a few patent medicines, as Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, &c. for which, tho' I thought myself chargeable with no duties, to prevent dispute I paid 1/9d sterl.

## Meffrs. PRINTERS,

I Observe my name mentioned in the Boston Chronicle of the 22d inst. as having paid the duties

on 34 casks green glass and 75 boxes white glass, imported in the ship Union, John Copithorn, master from Bristol. And request you would inform the public that the 34 cask green glass contained bottled beer, the property of, and consigned to a gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel; and are now under the Committee's inspection. The 75 boxes white glass, are the property of and consign'd to two merchants in Portsmouth. My motive for paying said duties was to forward the vessel's unloading, as she was addressed to me, and could not be discharged till that was done. And I hereby declare that I have not imported one article from Great Britain contrary to the true spirit of the non-importation agreement, nor sent forward any orders which are to be complied with on other terms than a repeal of the revenue acts.

ELEAZER JOHNSON.

Meffrs. PRINTERS,  
BY the summary publication in the Boston Chronicle of the 22d current, I find myself an importer of tea, painters colours and glass. To clear which representation, I request you to publish, that since the commencement of the non-Importation agreement I have not ordered, nor received, one single article from London on my own account. The tea was for a merchant at Newbury Port, order'd before the agreement. The painters colours and glass, belonged to an apothecary in New-Hampshire government. Your compliance herewith will oblige your humble servant, JOS. JACKSON.

Meffrs. PAINTERS,  
IN the Boston Chronicle of January 22d, current, after a pompous introduction from a truly patriotic New-England-man, who seems to admire that "some people still pretend to doubt the authenticity of these publications," I find my name twice annexed and signalized by a note of admiration, to tea casks of white glass, i. e. 5 by the Paoli, Hall, and 5 by the Leviathan, Jenkins, both from London. On which occasion, request you to publish, that this glass was contained in ten large sugar hogheads, for which I paid no more than 32/6d. sterl. which, allowing the infallible "authenticity of these publications," leaves the collector to account for six times as much money as be received of me. On this I shall make no comment, further than to relate that the goods came by mere accident to my care, and are owned by a gentleman in Portsmouth, who has agreed to their being deposited in the public store, where they will lie till a general importation.

N. B. The Committee only wait for a completion of these genuine publications, to shew at one view the infamous villainy of the most atrocious and ungrateful wretch that ever crossed the atlantic.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1770. SAM. DASHWOOD.

LONDON,  
Dec. 20. Saturday five hundred pieces of canon and other ordnance were shipped at the Custom-house, in order to be sent to the East-Indies, for the use of the East India company's forces there.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 3.  
"We have no other news but the execution of Capt. Gordon. The commission to try him and his accomplices was sent to the Governor-Commandant of Brest. They have been found guilty of a plot of setting on fire the town of Brest, the docks, &c. A correspondence between him and a gentleman of La Rochelle had been discovered. This last has been arrested and brought to Brest, and convicted. By the last advice from Brest, we learn, that Gordon has been beheaded, and his accomplices hanged."

This day the supporters of the Bill of Rights had a meeting at the London Tavern, when, after admitting several new members, and receiving their subscriptions, they sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Thomas Oliver, Esq; who was appointed Chairman for this meeting.

As an incontestable proof of the hostile intentions of the French to Great Britain, we are assured, as a fact that may be depended on, that a ship belonging to the East-India company, richly laden, was taken and carried into Brest, about the beginning of last week.

It is laid an embargo will soon be laid on the future exportation of Irish provisions to France, and all their settlements in the West-Indies.

We are well informed that the original Junius, is Chaplain to a noble Earl.

By the suppression of the religious houses in France, the Court of France will avail itself of a clear yearly additional revenue of 113,000 livres, or 6,000,000. sterl; and, by this device, it will

be enabled to commence a fresh war, without laying any fresh burthen on her subjects.

Yesterday a gentleman applied to procure insurance upon one of his vessels from hence to the West-Indies. The insurers demanded double the usual premium, unless he would warrant the vessel free from French Capture; and amongst other reasons, they had to be apprehensive of a speedy war, assigned the following: That a noble Lord, nearly attendant upon, and high in favour with a very great Personage, had been in the city early that morning and had sold out forty thousand pounds bank stock.

The reigning fashion among the Ladies, who to use a Shakespearian phrase, "are so exquisite at the needle," is the fine muslin apron worked all over with the immortal number 45, in honour of the glorious champion of our liberties.

A certain sea officer, we are informed, sold out on Thursday last 30,000l. South Sea Stock.

The East-India politics of insurance upon ships have risen this week from 9 to 15 per cent. These things have not a strong appearance of a lasting peace.

It is certain, that large sums of our gold coin have been lately drawn out of the bank of England, by some Scotch bankers, and placed in the bank of Scotland, with what view this has been done, it is very easy to guess.

The following may be depended upon as a fact. A certain lady now at Margate, remarkable for her tenderness to the brute creation, has a little bitch she calls Juliet, and left the said bitch should prove barren, she took her every morning to the salt water to have her bathed, which had the desired effect, and Juliet was lately delivered of three fine puppies, to the great joy of her mistress. Nothing could equal the anxiety of the lady during Juliet's indisposition; she sat up with her three nights, to the great detriment of her health. On the ninth day a handsome dinner, consisting of a fine Westphalia ham and chickens, with a neck of veal, &c. was provided for the christening; the neighbouring lapdogs were invited, who sat to dinner on chairs made on purpose, with the lady herself, and attended by all the servants. After dinner the puppies were with great ceremony named Romeo, C—v and V—n, and the evening was concluded with superb fireworks.

*Harrow, Oct. 26.* Mr. Heppenstall, remarkable for purchasing curiosities, is just arrived in town. He has been seven months in foreign parts in order to collect such rarities as may really engage the attention of the public. He has brought with him an amazing little woman, named Maria Teresa, who was born in the Island of Corsica, on Mountaine Stats Ota, in the Year 1743. She is only thirty-two inches high, extremely agreeable in her person, of admirable symmetry, and has a great deal of vivacity and spirit. A child of two years of age has larger hands and feet, and she weighs but twenty-six pounds. She speaks Italian and French, and affords a pleasing entertainment to every spectator.

WILLIAMS BURG, Jan. 25.

Last Tuesday two Negro men belonging to Mr. James Hubard, of this city, were tried at York for setting fire to the dwelling-house upon his plantation. One of them, named Isaac, was convicted, and is to be hanged on Friday the 2d of next month; the other fellow, named Davie, was cleared. It is very shrewdly suspected, however, that he is the greatest villain of the two, and that though he was not the perpetrator, he instigated the other to this atrocious crime.

Last week Mr. Benjamin Warburton, of James City county, attempting to seize a Negro fellow in his kitchen, whom he suspected to be a runaway, was stabbed by him in the side, but not mortally; but had it not been for a faithful dog, who flew at the Negro, and tore his leg almost to pieces, Mr. Warburton, in all probability, would have lost his life. The dog received two wounds in the fray. This fellow was a hymn singer, and had a book of them in his pocket.

Some Negroes of Colonel Bowler Cocke's at a quarter of his in Hanover county, having an overseer set over them lately, whom they understood to be very severe in his discipline, came to a resolution to be before hand with him; and accordingly, when he came into a tobacco house, where they were at work, they seized him, tied him up, and whipped him most cruelly. Some of them were even for taking away his life. As soon as he got released he alarmed some of the neighbours, who came armed to the place (where the Negroes still were) and on ordering them to come out, which they refused, and threatening to kill the first man that entered, the people went up to the barn and shot two of them (one the ringleader) dead on the spot. Another was mortally wounded, who died next day, and some others were wounded likewise.

NEWPORT, January 29.

Last Saturday night se'nnight, a sloop, — Shearman master, from the West-Indies, bound to Swanzey, ran ashore at Point-Judith; but has since been got off and brought into this harbour, without much damage.

A few Nights since a Vessel from the West-Indies, with Molasses, ran ashore on Point-Judith. Part of her Cargo, we are told, has been taken out.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

By a Gentleman from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, we learn, that Sir William Draper, and his Family, were arrived there from England, but whether as Governor, or to take the Tour of North-America, was not known.

BRIGHT Mortise Chisels forted.

Do. Fermer Chisels forted, from 1-8 to 2 inches wide. Turning Chisels.

Plain Irons forted, from 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

The above, made of the best Iron, and laid with German Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price than those imported from Great Britain; may be had both wholesale and retail, —

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,

Near Coenties-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate, a pretty large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as also, the best Powder; a few Tierses of Rice, very cheap; Bar-Iron, German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.

To be sold, for no Fault, but Want of Gasb,

A Likely Negro Man and a Wench, fit for a Farmer, or any private Family; have both had the Small Pox and Measles: Any Person inclining to purchase them, may inquire of the Printer hereof, or William Harison, on Little Barn-Island, opposite to Harlem.

N. B. Both young.

To the Gentlemen and Ladies,

Of the City and Province of New-York.

WE the Subscribers, now carry on our Business, with a Determination to do the principal Part of the Work ourselves, and not depend so much on Journeymen, having experienced the Effects thereof; we are also determined to sell all Sorts of Coaches, Chariots, Post Chaises, Landaus, Phæton, Chaises, Chairs, Curricles, Sedans, and Sleighs, with Harness of every Sort, much cheaper than ever has been sold by any in this City, and cheaper than can be imported from Great-Britain, and warranted equal in Goodness. Also Saddlers Work in all its different Branches; Painting, Gilding and Jappauing in the neatest and best Manner, on the lowest Terms; and all Sorts of Iron Work relative to the Coach-Making Business, with Steel Springs of every Sort; all which we warrant for twelve Months. We therefore most humbly intreat the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Province, to try our present Assertion; and shall only desire a Continuation of their Friendship so long as we continue to give Satisfaction in every Respect: We return our former Customers our unfeigned Thanks, and are with due Respect,

Gentlemen and Ladies, your much obliged,

And very obedient humble Servants,

ELKANA DEANE,

WILLIAM DEANE.

N. B. Said DEANE'S are now finishing off, a neat Post Coach for Sale, and have also a good second Hand Chair to sell; also Neat's-Foot-Oil and Tar, by retail.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and lot of ground in

New-Barbados, (or Hackinsack) in the county of Bergen and province of New-Jersey, together with a grist-mill, newly erected, and out houses properly situated: There are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof surrounded by a very pretty stream of water, on which the mill stands, it fronts on one side the plain or green, on the other side it faces the street; the whole most beautifully situated, and capable of being made, at a small expence, a most agreeable seat for a gentleman; plenty of small fish are to be caught in the brook, in the proper season, and is a very convenient situation for a shopkeeper or tradesman of any kind. The house is large, built of stone, and may easily be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at present enclosed in a very handsome pale fence; fronting the plain is a very neat house, fit for an office or a store: The mill-house is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come up to the dock, along side the mill-house; a few young trees, also are on the premises, of the best kinds of apples, peaches and plums; and is universally allowed to be the finest place (for the bigness) in this country. There will be sold, with the above said premises, about twenty acres of wood land, at the distance of one mile and a half. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL B. LEYDECKER, on the premises, who will give a good title for the same.

JANUARY 31, 1790.

13 16

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who under-

stands Brewing in all its Branches, extremely well, especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that Capacity in England. Likewise understands farming in all its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses. His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed for D. J. at the Printer's hereof; — any Time this Week or the next.

10 15

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the Society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, — and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

10 —

TO BE LET or SOLD;

From the 1st of May next.

THE noted house and lot of land

generally known by the name of the Glass-House, where Mr Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase or rent the same may apply to James Sacket, or Cary Ludlow.

New-York, January 31, 1790.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange,

THE FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,  
OR A  
COMPANION  
FOR YOUNG  
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

IN WHICH,

Their Duty to God and their Parents, their carriage to Superiors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and instructing Lessons are recommended.

I N

Plain and Familiar Dialogues.

By a LADY,

With a Recommendatory Preface,

By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

ANCHORS,  
FROM ONE TO TEN HUNDRED

Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

A L S O,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

New-Jersey, November 24, 1790.

RUN-away the 22d September, from the Subscriber, living in Monmouth County, in the Township of Shrewsbury, in the Province of East New-Jersey; an indentured Servant Man, named Walter Clark, born in the Jerseys, about Twenty-four Years of Age, a Black-Smith by trade, and understands farming Business; he is about six Feet high, has black curl'd Hair, and keeps his Mouth much open: He took several Suits of Apparel with him, all of a brownish Colour, some Broad-Cloth, and some thin Stuff; also one striped double-breasted Jacket. Whoever takes up the above said Servant and delivers him to me the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me.

BENJAMIN JACKSON.

THE 106th Half Sheet of the Collection of Papers called the American Whig, A Whig for the American Whig, A Kick for the Whipper, &c. being now printed off, which as before proposed, concludes the second Volume; (the Price of which in Sheets, to those who took the News from the Beginning, and had the first 10 half Sheets gratis, is 12s. 4d. and to others who were not Customers for the News, is 16s. 4d.) And as the Expence of the Work has been very considerable, of which a very small Part has yet been paid, the Subscribers and others who have taken or agreed for the said Collection, and have not yet paid, are requested immediately to transmit the Money for the said two Volumes to the Printer, and enable him to proceed with the third Volume, and complete the Collection, the finishing of which he finds it necessary to defer, till he is reimbursed Part of the Charge already incurred.

Those who have lost any of their Numbers, may procure the wanting Numbers of the Printer; and those who choose to have them bound, may, by sending their loose Sheets, have them well and reasonably bound, in such Manner as they shall direct.

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers, — he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, among the Goods are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; laces and green tea, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oxenburg, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, napkin and clouting diaper and damask, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; Indie Persian, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintz; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamberough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiss, lace, nuns, necklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colored threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wov children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muslates, gloves, &c. caps, women's mitts, &c. ribbons, Fetterings fans, gauzes, blonde and thread lace; trimmings, gimp, snakes feathers, flower and other millinery, in the loft sale, with figur'd modes, peeling satins, sarcents, Persians, modes, linings, manua lutestring, armozens, tassafes; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing kits, mobair, scarf and twill of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, garment and other Scotch goods; camblets, balloons, flints, durants, &c. hearthias, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold settings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, bedchests, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.